

TWO NEW CRANE-FLIES FROM POINT BARROW, ALASKA  
(Tipulidae: Diptera)

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In the survey now in progress covering the Tipulidae of the Yukon and Alaska, a number of important lots of specimens from various sources have been received. At this time it seems advisable to describe two forms from Point Barrow and vicinity, taken by Dr. Paul D. Hurd and Dr. Neal A. Weber, to whom my thanks are extended for the privilege of naming the materials.

*Prionocera gracilistyla* Alexander, new species

Belongs to the *serricornis* group; nasus lacking or reduced to a tubercle; male hypopygium with the dorsal tergal lobes relatively small, with abundant short curved setae, lateral lobes slender, median lobe low and convex; outer dististyle very broad across its base, narrowed outwardly; inner style unusually slender, especially the rostral portion.

*Male*.—Length about 11–13 mm.; wing 13–15 mm.; antenna about 3.6–4 mm. *Female*.—Length about 15–21 mm.; wing 15–19 mm.

Nasus lacking or reduced to a small tubercle; frontal prolongation of head uniformly darkened; palpi black. Antennae black throughout, in male the basal three flagellar segments strongly serrate, the succeeding ones less evidently so; in female, flagellar segments less distinctly serrate, pedicel and most of the first flagellar segment conspicuously yellowed. Head above dark gray, with a conspicuous dark median stripe; vestiture long and pale. *Pronotum* dark brownish gray. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum dark gray, the former with three darker plumbeous stripes, the median one more or less distinctly divided in front by a capillary darker line; scutellum and postnotum lighter gray, with a capillary dark median vitta; thoracic vestiture long and conspicuous. Pleura gray; dorsopleural membrane buffy brown. Halteres with stem brownish yellow, knob dark brown. Legs with the coxae and trochanters dark gray; femora brownish yellow, the tips narrowly dark brown; tibiae brownish yellow, the tips more broadly blackened; tarsi black; claws of male small, toothed. Wings grayish subhyaline, cell *Sc* and stigma yellowish brown, cell *C* somewhat paler; a more or less distinct darkened cloud in bases of outer radial cells beyond the anterior cord; veins brown, *Sc* and veins near arculus paler. Veins, with the exception of *R*, glabrous. Venation: Cell *M*<sub>1</sub> usually short-petiolate to almost sessile, the longest petiole about one-half *m*; in one female, the petiole is longer than *m*. *Abdominal tergites* dark gray, with a broad continuous brown median stripe, ending on the seventh segment; lateral borders broadly, posterior margins very narrowly, yellowed; sternites dark gray, the posterior borders very narrowly yellow; dististyles of hypopygium fulvous. Male hypopygium with the dorsal tergal lobes relatively small, as compared with *parrii* and *serri-*

*cornis*, a little dilated outwardly and extended mesad, partly closing the median notch; margins of lobes with abundant relatively short curved setae; lateral tergal lobes slender, median lobe low, convex. Outer dististyle very broad across base, narrowed outwardly, the apex obtuse. Inner dististyle unusually slender, especially the produced rostral portion, this with several small blackened setigerous punctures along ventral part before the slightly expanded apex.

In *parrii*, the dorsal tergal lobes are very broad, the notch correspondingly narrowed; apices of lobes obliquely truncated, with relatively sparse small setae; lateral tergal lobes low. Outer dististyle not conspicuously widened across base, very gradually narrowed to the broadly rounded tip. Inner dististyle with the beak only moderately produced, the dilated basal part of style not unusually narrow.

*Holotype*, male, POINT BARROW, ALASKA, June–August, 1950 (N. A. Weber), Collector's No. 2644; United States National Museum. *Allotopotype*, female, July 27, 1949 (Weber), No. 2514. *Paratopotypes*, 8 males and females, July 10–23, 1952 (P. D. Hurd).

From the other Arctic species of the *serricornis* group that have the median line of the praescutum darkened, including *Prionocera lackschewitzi* Mannheims, *P. parrii* (Kirby), and *P. serricornis* (Zetterstedt), the present fly differs evidently in the structure of the male hypopygium, including the tergite and both dististyles. Earlier (Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913–18, 3 C: 8c–9c; 1919), I had identified materials from the Northwest Territories of Canada as being *parrii*, otherwise known from Melville Island and Greenland. There has been no opportunity to examine the type of this species and for the time being it seems best to consider this earlier determination as being correct. There seems to be no doubt of the distinctness of these two Arctic species of *Prionocera* in Alaska.

#### PEDICIA (TRICYPHONA) HANNAI (Alexander)

*Tricyphona hannai* Alexander; North American Fauna, 46:160–161, pl. 10 (fig. 1 (venation), pl. 10, fig. 6 (♂ hypopygium); 1923.

The type, a male, was from St. George Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, taken June 10, 1914, by G. Dallas Hanna.

#### *Pedicia (Tricyphona) hannai antennata* Alexander, new subsp.

Generally as in the typical race, as cited above, but fully-winged in the male sex, the wings greatly reduced in the female. Differences in the length and degree of slenderness of the legs are

correlated with the reduction of the wings. The male hypopygium is virtually identical in both forms.

The antennae in the unique type of typical *hannai* were not clearly discernible. In the present fly, this organ is exceedingly reduced, there being only five or six separate segments; the basal fusion-segment is large and massive, with two or three unfused segments beyond, the last being the longest. Wing venation of male similarly variable, normally with  $R_2$  longer than  $R_{1+2}$ ;  $R_3$  entire;  $R_{4+5}$  long-fused, subequal in length to cell  $R_4$ ; cell *1st*  $M_2$  closed; cell  $M_1$  present, from twice to three times its petiole. In cases, the tip of  $R_3$  is atrophied and cell  $M_2$  is open by the atrophy of  $M$ . In still more abnormal specimens, still other veins are deformed or atrophied at their tips. In the female, the wings are reduced to short, strongly infuscated stubs, about 2.5 to 3 times as long as wide, the venation totally distorted.

*Holotype*, male, POINT BARROW, ALASKA, June–August, 1950 (N. A. Weber), Collector's No. 2641; United States National Museum. *Allotopotype*, female, July 27, 1949 (Weber), No. 2515. *Paratopotypes*, male and female, June–August, 1950 (Weber), Nos. 2640, 2641, 2644; 18 males and females, July 7–23, 1952 (P. D. Hurd); July 27–30, 1949 (Weber), Nos. 2515, 2528, 2534. *Paratypes*, 1 male, West Anaktuvuk Pass, 68°, 20' N. Lat., 151°, 30' W. Long., 1949 (Weber); 1 male, Umiat, Upper Colville River, Alaska, 68° N. Lat., 160° W. Long., 1950 (Weber), Collector's No. 2605.

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## RELEASES OF RECENTLY IMPORTED INSECT PARASITES AND PREDATORS IN CALIFORNIA—1954-55

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The following list, reporting the first field releases of imported species of parasites and predators by the Department of Biological Control, supplements a preceding report<sup>1</sup> covering the years 1952 and 1953. The year of first release is 1955 unless otherwise indicated.

Several species listed in the 1952-53 report under the generic name only have since been named or identified as follows:

*Bothriocraera* sp. = *Bothriocraera bicolor* Compere and Zinna

*Haltichella* sp. = *Hockeria rubra* (Ashmead)

*Horogenes* sp. = *Horogenes molestae* (Uchida)

*Pseudaphycus* sp. = *Pseudaphycus perdignus* Compere and Zinna